

is regularly marked and rather narrow (Pl. XXVIII.<sup>a</sup> figs. 3, 4). The primary spines are only slightly curved and flaring, generally uniform in width on the sides, but below flaring and club-shaped. There are four well-marked genital pores (Pl. XXVIII.<sup>a</sup> fig. 12) situated in the trivium, which is well separated from the bivium. The genital organs are short clusters (Pl. XXVIII.<sup>a</sup> fig. 13) of from seven to eight large purse-like pouches, which do not apparently ramify like the ovaries of *Pourtalesia laguncula*. The madreporic body is insignificant.

This species, while having the outline of *Pourtalesia miranda*, *P. laguncula*, and *P. jeffreysi*, has the stout test and close tuberculation of *Pourtalesia ceratopyga*. The actinal groove is comparatively smaller, shallower, and narrower than in those species, and the slight re-entering angle formed by the anterior extremity when seen from above, and the more sloping anterior extremity form a passage between the bottle-shaped forms like *Pourtalesia miranda*, and the triangular types with posterior apex like *Pourtalesia ceratopyga*.

The actinal and abactinal lines of the snout are nearly parallel, forming a sharp angle at the abactinal extremity. The anal groove is short and deeply indented. Judging from the size of some of the fragments of the test of this species, it must have attained a length to from 90 to 100 mm.

The colour of the test in alcoholic specimens is of a light claret, the whitish-pink spines standing out in relief upon the dark background. The colour of the test is often darker on the abactinal keel and on the anterior median interambulacral ridges of the abactinal side of the test.

Station 147. December 30, 1873. Lat. 46° 16' S., long. 48° 27' E.; 1600 fathoms; bottom temperature, 0·8° C.; globigerina ooze.

Station 157. March, 3, 1874. Lat. 53° 55' S., long. 108° 35' E.; 1950 fathoms; diatom ooze.

Station 298. November 17, 1875. Lat. 34° 7' S., long. 73° 56' W.; 2225 fathoms; bottom temperature, 1·3° C.; grey mud.

\**Pourtalesia ceratopyga* (Pls. XXVIII. XXXV.<sup>b</sup> fig. 17; Pl. XLI. figs. 44-46; Pl. XLII. figs. 17-23; Pl. XLIII. figs. 15-17; Pl. XLV. figs. 53-59).

*Pourtalesia ceratopyga*, A. Agassiz, 1879, Proc. Am. Acad., vol. xiv. p. 205.

Nearly complete specimens of a large *Pourtalesia* which were brought up from 2225 fathoms at Station 298, form, with *Pourtalesia rosea*, an entirely distinct group from the other species collected. This species is remarkable for the great breadth (Pl. XXVIII. fig. 1) of the anterior extremity, with the re-entering median ambulacral region extending laterally so as to form a rounded angle with the sides; this part of the test is by far the widest, and it slopes very rapidly towards the posterior extremity. The width of the anal snout is proportionally smaller than in the other species of the group; the sunken actinal